

TALES OF THE TOTE.

"Who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher of a small pupil.

"The wife of Noah, who built the ark," was the reply.

Elise (aged five)—I do hope some Dutchman will marry me when I grow up.

Aunt Mary—Why dear?

"Cause I want to be a duchess."

Little Ben—Mamma, what is a hero?

Mamma—A hero, my dear, is a brave man.

"And if I grow up and become a brave woman will I be a hero?"

Sunday School Teacher—Wouldn't you like to dwell in Heaven, Johnny?

Johnny—No, ma'am. We've moved three times already this year and I'm getting tired of helping pack up.

Little Maggie (who has company)—We've been playing school, mamma.

Mamma—Indeed? And did you behave nicely?

"Oh, I didn't have to behave. I was teacher."

Old Lady—Little boy, did you see anything of a white cat?

Little Boy—Yes; she fell into a barrel of black paint down the street, but I fixed her all right.

"Oh, you good little boy! What did you do?"

"I throwed her into a barrel of white wash."

NO MORE HEADACHE

GENERAL WEAKNESS AND FEVER DISAPPEAR TOO.

Now a Woman Was Freed from Troubles That Had Made Life Wretched for Many Years.

The immediate causes of headache vary, but most of them come from poor or poisoned blood. In anemia the blood is scanty or thin; the nerves are imperfectly nourished and pain is the way in which they express their weakness. In colds the blood absorbs poison from the mucus surfaces, and the poison irritates the nerves and produces pain. In rheumatism, malaria and the grip, the poison in the blood produces like discomfort. In indigestion the gases from the impure matter kept in the system affect the blood in the same way.

The ordinary headache-cures at best give only temporary relief. They deaden the pain but do not drive the poison out of the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the contrary thoroughly renew the blood and the pain disappears permanently. Women in particular have found these pills an unfailing relief in headaches caused by anemia.

Miss Stella Blocker recently said: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did me a great deal of good. I had headache nearly all the time. After I had taken three boxes of these pills I became entirely well."

"How long had you suffered?" she was asked.

"For several years. I can't tell the exact date when my illness began for it came on by slow degrees. I had been going down hill for many years."


"Did you have any other ailments?"

"I was very weak and sometimes I had fever. My liver and kidneys were affected as well as my head."

"How did you come to take the remedy that cured you?"

"I saw in a southern newspaper a statement of some person who was cured of a like trouble by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My physician hadn't done me any good, so I bought a box of these pills. After I had taken one box I felt so much better that I kept on until I became entirely well."

Miss Blocker's home is at Leander, Louisiana. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists. Besides headache they cure neuritis, sciatica, nervous prostration, partial paralysis and rheumatism.



DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Union \$3.50 SHOES Men.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more shoes than any other man in the world. His shoes are made in the U. S. A. and are sold at a price that is just as good as those that cost from \$5.00 to \$10.00. He has a large stock of shoes in his store, and he will make shoes to order for you. He has a large stock of shoes in his store, and he will make shoes to order for you.

W. L. Douglas shoes are the greatest selling shoes in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing quality. They are just as good as those that cost from \$5.00 to \$10.00. He has a large stock of shoes in his store, and he will make shoes to order for you.

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SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LIVER

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve the most distressing cases of Indigestion and Bowel Complaint. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and all the troubles that come from a disordered Liver. They are sold everywhere. Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE FARMING WORLD

A CHEAP HENHOUSE.

How One to Accommodate Sixty Hens May Be Built at a Very Small Outlay of Money.

I keep about 75 fowls and have several small houses such as shown in the cut, says a New Hampshire farmer, in Farm and Home. These houses are seven feet wide, ten feet long seven feet high in front, and four and one-half feet at the back. The sills are 2x4 inch oak, and the plates 2x4 inch pine. There is one window of six lights, 24x30 inches in size, in front.



CHEAP HOUSE FOR SIXTY HENS.

placed three feet from the ground. Also one small window without glass but with a wooden shutter, two feet square, with the end opposite the door, for light and ventilation. Two exits are provided for the fowls. There is a platform the length of the house three feet wide under the perch to catch the droppings. This is kept covered with dry earth. The perches are poles two to three inches in diameter. Between the dropping board and the door is another platform two feet wide for the nests. All the platforms and perches are removable. The floors are the natural earth. Each house has one large door placed in the end and close to the front. The exits are 12x12 inches, placed close to the ground. Each house shelters 60 hens. They have an unlimited range.

A PRACTICAL NEST.

Swinging Trap Which Will Prove a Great Convenience in Handling Laying and Sitting Hens.

The nest described below, is one designed by H. S. Boonsgarden, of Lyon county, Iowa, and will appeal to all who wish to economize room in their henhouse. A is a 12 by 12-inch partition; B is a 12-inch board of any length, to suit the number of nests, and runs lengthwise of the henhouse. It serves as bottom of the nest and top of the tier below. C C are the 6-inch side pieces; D is the 12-inch "trap," pivoted at B by E, which consists of two tin strips cut from common fruit cans. These strips are nailed into ends of D.

To allow laying hens to enter the nest, drop D toward the alley; to gather the eggs from the alley, drop D toward the poultry room. The nests are built in tiers, lengthwise of the house, and serve to separate the poultry room from the alley. There may be any number of nests in a tier and any number of tiers, says the Orange Judd Farmer. The cut shows an end view of a nest. The "trap" serves to separate the sitting hens from the layers by allowing closing it toward the poultry room. The sitters may be allowed to use the alley for exercise and feeding.

WHY POULTRY WILL PAY.

Eight Important Points Which Encourage Every Farmer to Keep Hens for Profit.

Prof. Gilbert, of Ottawa, Can., gives the following reasons why poultry is valuable to the farmer:

"Because he ought, by their means, to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market."

"Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the molting season."

"Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any other department of agriculture."

"Because the manure from the poultry house will make valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchard, will destroy all injurious insect life."

"Because, while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised in all parts of the country."

"Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage, and leave him free to attend other departments."

"Because it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has time on his hands."

"Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. By good management poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm."

The Water Pan.

Go out to the hen house and look at the pan you have been giving the fowls their water in, and see how full of straw and other litter it is. Then take an old cheese box, split half way around the side, put the dish of water on top of that, and note the difference there will be in cleanliness. The water pan ought never to be placed so that the hens can throw stuff over the edge into it.

Need Green Food.

The breeding birds must have green food of some kind, and it is easily supplied in the form of clover, alfalfa, cabbage, turnips, potatoes, etc. These not only have a food value, says Commercial Poultry, but are very beneficial as promoters of digestion and health and their use insures greater fertility of the egg.

When buying pigs look at the mother, if she is all legs, and thin as a reed, go somewhere else for your pigs. Legs, stout and backbone do not make a pig pork barrel.

USE OF CULTIVATORS.

Select the One Which is Best Adapted to the Work to Be Done, Then Get Advice as to Its Use.

There are cultivators, best, good and otherwise. There are methods of cultivation and lack of method. The latter are more notably in evidence. Almost every crop requires a different, if not a special kind of cultivation from other cultivated crops, from the extremely shallow surface stirring for the onion to the deeper, soil lifting cultivation for the potato. The kind of cultivation best adapted to each individual crop should be studied, suggests the Farmers' Review, until properly understood by every farmer who wants to make this work successful.

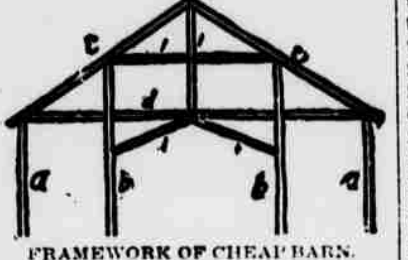
Having determined what method of cultivation will secure the best results on certain crops on the soil under cultivation, the intelligent farmer will select the particular kind of cultivator to do his work most satisfactorily. There are different kinds of cultivators, made with special reference to certain lines of work and class of crops, and the manufacturer who has spent years in the study of and experiment with this subject should be in a position to give the grower competent advice as to the best type of tool to use on certain crops and certain soils. Their advice is always readily and gratefully given and the farmer will do well to write to the one who manufactures such implements as his crops require and secure all the available information they may be able to give him. It need not be fearful of ever getting too much. A postal card sent to each manufacturer for a descriptive catalog along the line of cultivation and the use of cultivators, even if the inquirer does not purchase a machine this year.

A CHEAP HAY BARN.

Plans for the Construction of a Suitable Building for Sheltering the Crop.

The whole country is very much interested in hay farming now that prices are so high. Saving the crop constitutes about half the work. It is well-nigh impossible to do the thing right without a good hay shed or barn. The accompanying sketch, says Farm and Home, gives an idea of the framework of a cheap shed or barn in which to store hay.

It will be necessary to get some nice sized, poles nine feet long, a, and some larger for b, b, 12 feet. These are all put in the ground two feet deep, the number depending on length of shed desired. Poles of the height given are suitable for a shed 30 feet wide.



FRAMEWORK OF CHEAP BARN.

Say the main body is 15 feet wide and the sheds seven and one-half feet each, the rafters, c, e, should be 20 feet 6 inches long, made of 2x6-inch timber, one piece only. The cross plate or joist, d, may be of most any size, the stronger the better. The braces, f, i, may be made of anything on hand and the position can be arranged to suit. For a shed 48 feet long there should be nine sets of posts, 18 short and 18 long ones. There should be 17 sets of rafters, making then three feet apart, one set resting over each set of posts and one set on the plates between the posts. The roofing may be of shingles, but in many sections it will be found cheaper to buy roofing material of some kind. Now is the time to build. Don't wait till you cut your hay.

VALUE OF MANURE.

A Scientific Estimate of What Various Feeds Yield in the Way of Manure.

The late Dr. J. B. Laws, the celebrated English experimenter, prepared a table of the comparative value of manures made from different grains and fodders that are usually fed to stock. It is prepared by estimating the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in the manure at the usual market price of those elements in artificial fertilizers. He estimated a ton of wheat straw made into manure as worth \$2.69; a ton of oat, \$2.80; a ton of pea, \$3.74; a ton of barley, \$2.55; a ton of clover hay, \$9.64; a ton of oats, \$7.70; a ton of peas, \$13.83; a ton of shorts, \$13.53; a ton of wheat bran, \$14.59; a ton of linseed meal, \$19.72. Of course the greater majority of farmers may not be in a position to secure such a large fertilizing value from their foodstuffs, but even if they secured only half as much as Dr. Laws claims is possible there would be a big difference in farms. Farmers should bear in mind that manure made from rich foods requires to be carefully saved and attended to because of the fact that being more soluble, it is a great deal more liable to waste.

HINTS.

The "castings" on the trunks of the apple trees show where the borers have been at work.

Do not plant corn in wet ground, as you are very likely to have the work to do over again.

Good ears of corn, according to the expert judge of corn as yet, Uniformity has not been as yet bred into our varieties sufficiently to give a large percentage of uniform ears in a crop.

It is impossible to exhaust the fertility of the world, but we may by careful methods change it around so that it will take till our grandchildren's day to get some of it back into a position where it may be used.

The Successful Feeder.

It is not necessarily the man who gets the animal to eat the largest quantity of food who will get the largest gain, but it is the man whose whole interest is centered in the animals, who watches everything in connection with them, and who is willing to sacrifice his own comfort and convenience to that of the animals under his charge.

Investigation of the Packers.

Very general interest has been manifested in the government investigation now in progress into the mode of conducting business by the large packers located in Chicago and elsewhere. Much has been written upon the alleged illegal and improper modes of business procedure connected with the packing industry; but it seems that so far no definite charge of any kind has been sustained and no proof of illegal or inequitable methods has been disclosed to the public. While a wave of severe criticism of this great industrial interest is now passing over the country, it might be well to remember that the packers have had as yet no opportunity to make specific denial, the many indefinite charges of wrongdoing having never been formulated so that a categorical answer could be made.

The recent report of Commissioner Garfield, which embodied the results of an official investigation undertaken by the department of commerce and labor of the United States, was a vindication of the western packers, but this result having been unexpected, attempts in many quarters to discredit it were made.

In view of the situation as it now stands, however, attention may properly be called to a few facts that owing to popular clamor are now being apparently overlooked. Fair treatment in this country has heretofore been accorded to all citizens whose affairs assume prominence in the public eye and some of the facts that bear upon the relation of the packers to the commerce of the country may at this time be briefly alluded to. It would be difficult to estimate the benefits gained by the farmers of the country resulting from the energetic enterprise of the packers, for whatever is of benefit to the farmer is a gain to the entire commerce of the country. And connected with their continuous aggressive work no feature perhaps has been more important than their efforts in seeking outlets all over the world for the surplus products of the farmer. Our total exports of agricultural products have gained but little in the past twenty years, and leaving out corn, the total of all other farm products was far less in 1903 than in 1891. But in packing house products there was considerable gain during this period, because an organized and powerful force has been behind them seeking new and broader markets.

Besides the benefits reaped by farmers on account of the enterprise and energy exercised by the packers in attaining commercial results by foreign trade, the great development in the manufacture of packing house by-products cannot be overlooked. The value of all live stock raised in the United States. The waste material of twenty years ago, then an expense to the packer, is now converted into articles of great value, and as an economic fact, this must correspondingly increase the value to the farmer of every head of cattle marketed at the numerous stock yards of the country. Let these facts be remembered while now it is so popular to regard the great packing industry as deserving of condemnation. At least it must be admitted that, so far, there is no adequate reason for the almost unanimous howl that may be heard everywhere in the face of the Garfield report above alluded to, which practically exonerates the packers from the obscure and indefinite charges that have been for some time past made the subject of popular comment.

FROM OVER THE OCEAN.

The peanut crops in German East Africa are threatened by a new disease which makes the plant turn black and kills it.

All the members of the city of London police force are learning in squads of 60, in the police gymnasium, the art of jiu-jitsu.

Recently two French engineers succeeded in reaching the summit of the Fourche de la Suisse, in Switzerland, an altitude of nearly 13,700 feet.

Epizootic lymphangitis is devastating the stables of the south of Ireland, and has stopped hunting for the time. It was introduced into the country by the horses of a battery from South Africa.

The first monument to trade unionism was erected recently in Melbourne, Australia. It is called the "Eight-hour Monument," as it is in commemoration of the eight-hour system, which was begun in Australia 48 years ago.

Fast Time with a Heavy Train. Drawing a vestibuled train of ten cars weighing 1,208,050 pounds, one of the Erie's new standard passenger locomotives of the Pacific type, attained a speed of 71 miles an hour, on a grade of 45 feet to the mile entering Port Jervis, on her trial run from Jersey City. A speed of 61 miles was maintained on a level stretch and 27 miles on the climb over the hill from Middletown, where the grade runs from 18 to 61 feet to the mile.

Locomotive and tender weighed 359,750 pounds, carrying 5,500 gallons of water and 16 tons of coal, and is the largest passenger engine ever built. The run was the best ever made over the Erie tracks and foretells what may be expected in the transportation over "the picturesque Erie" when its new equipment is placed in service.

With the Other Implements. Gladys—Yes, Dick is going to marry the one with the Auburn hair. He says he's got the pick of the family.

Emeralds—Well, when he becomes better acquainted with her disposition he'll find he's got the hammer and tongs of the family, likewise.—Chicago Tribune.

Private Car Lines.

The railroads are very willing to have the private car lines brought under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A railroad president is authority for the statement that lines are paid mileage, without discrimination, and the question of excessive charges is a matter for the shipper to settle with the car lines, so long as there is no law to govern their rates. Car mileage paying has been decided to be as legal as the payment of rental for property.

Fashionable Lace.

Valencienne lace is used for trimming all kinds of sheer washable materials.

Retrieved at Birth.

In some parts of West Africa the girls have long engagements. On the day of their birth they are betrothed to a baby boy a trifle older than themselves, and at the age of 20 they are married. The girls know of no other way of getting a husband, and so they are quite happy and satisfied. As wives they are patterns of obedience, and the marriages usually turn out a success.

Mistaken for Foxes.

The purchase of foreign fox cubs from importers of wild animals is attended with serious dangers. Wolves, jackals and such like creatures are easily mistaken, in the cub stage, for foxes, and now and then have been sold in England as veritable children of Mr. Fox. This is the true explanation of those occasional outbreaks of sheep worrying during the last few years.—London Daily Mail.

Hospitable Custom.

When the steamship Hamburg, with the German emperor aboard, anchored off Tangier, the sultan of Morocco followed the oriental custom of presenting a gift, and bared, one laden with eggs, two with oxen, a third with fowls, and others with provisions, rowed out to the emperor's vessel.

Horrible Round Eyes.

A Manchester (England) man asked a Japanese what struck him most about the European face. He replied that it was the horrible round eyes. A Hindoo, to whom he put the same question, said that it was the glimmering eyes of the European that he noticed—meaning, presumably, half-closed.

Save Sulphur Gas.

A lecturer in London, in speaking of the little economies in which Europe so far leads America, states that abroad most of the sulphur gas from the roasting of zinc ore is saved for acid making, whereas in this country it is allowed to escape largely.

Fact About Sunlight.

The camera has proved that the light on a bright day is 18,000 times stronger at the seashore and 5,000 times stronger on the sunny side of a street than in the ordinary shaded and curtained rooms of a city home.

Ancient King's Wine Cellar.

The wine cellar of the old Chaldean king Arsanus II. has been discovered near Lake Van, in Asia Minor. It was filled with colossal earthenware vessels, some of which have been sent to the Berlin museum.

The Tot's Idea.

Clouds were scurrying across the sky one morning, and little four-year-old Margie, observing them, exclaimed: "My goodness, but the angels make an awful lot of dust when they sweep!"

Valuable Stuffing.

Jack (in a museum): This collection of stuffed animals is said to be valued at thousands of dollars. What are they made of?

Evidence.

First Lady—Here's an article, "Do Animals Think?" I wonder if they do?

Second Lady—I've noticed that my husband gets off an occasional bright thing—Lila.

Rise of Japan.

Nothing Japanese is uninteresting now, when all eyes are turned to the rising, or, perhaps it were better to say, risen power of the orient.—N. Y. Tribune.

Virtue in Two Imperial Masters.

Oyama says he attributes all his success to the virtues of his emperor. Stoenack, it will be remembered, said the same thing of his emperor.—Atlanta Constitution.

Deepest Sounding.

The deepest sounding yet made in the oceans is said to be in the Alrich deep, to the east of New Zealand. Here the sea is 30,320 feet deep.

In the Grandstand.

Uncle Sam takes no part in the football European game in Morocco, but he occupies the best seat in the grandstand.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Revolutionary Capital.

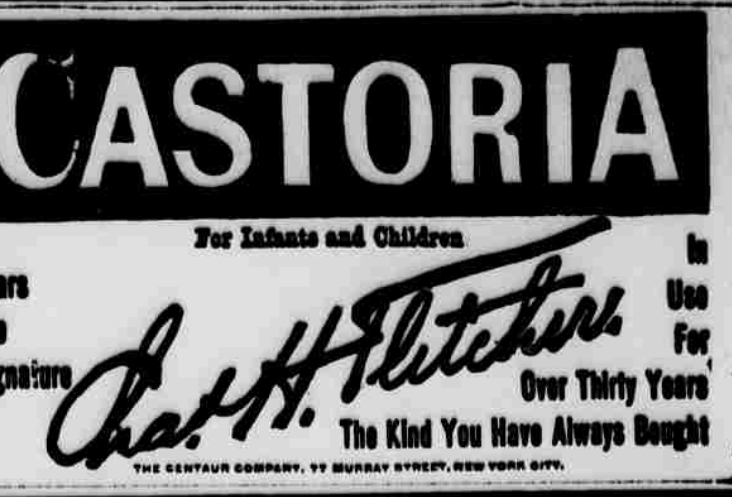
A man can start a revolution in San Domingo with a uniform and nine dreckers.—Baltimore Sun.

The Cook Is Sought.

The office seldom seeks the man but the situation frequently seeks the cook.—Chicago News.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 9.	
COTTON—Native Steers.....	4.50 @ 5.25
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.10 @ 1.15
WHEAT—No. 3 Red.....	1.05 @ 1.10
WHEAT—No. 4 Red.....	1.00 @ 1.05
WHEAT—No. 5 Red.....	0.95 @ 1.00
WHEAT—No. 6 Red.....	0.90 @ 0.95
WHEAT—No. 7 Red.....	0.85 @ 0.90
WHEAT—No. 8 Red.....	0.80 @ 0.85
WHEAT—No. 9 Red.....	0.75 @ 0.80
WHEAT—No. 10 Red.....	0.70 @ 0.75
WHEAT—No. 11 Red.....	0.65 @ 0.70
WHEAT—No. 12 Red.....	0.60 @ 0.65
WHEAT—No. 13 Red.....	0.55 @ 0.60
WHEAT—No. 14 Red.....	0.50 @ 0.55
WHEAT—No. 15 Red.....	0.45 @ 0.50
WHEAT—No. 16 Red.....	0.40 @ 0.45
WHEAT—No. 17 Red.....	0.35 @ 0.40
WHEAT—No. 18 Red.....	0.30 @ 0.35
WHEAT—No. 19 Red.....	0.25 @ 0.30
WHEAT—No. 20 Red.....	0.20 @ 0.25
WHEAT—No. 21 Red.....	0.15 @ 0.20
WHEAT—No. 22 Red.....	0.10 @ 0.15
WHEAT—No. 23 Red.....	0.05 @ 0.10
WHEAT—No. 24 Red.....	0.00 @ 0.05



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Use The Signature Of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* For Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Secret of Good Coffee

Even the best housekeepers cannot make a good cup of coffee without good material. Dirty, adulterated and queerly blended coffee such as unscrupulous dealers shovel over their counters won't do. But take the pure, clean, natural flavored **LION COFFEE**, the leader of all package coffees—the coffee that for over a century has been daily welcomed in millions of homes—and you will make a drink fit for a king in this way:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Grind your LION COFFEE rather fine. Use an equal amount of each cup, and one extra for the pot. First mix it with a little cold water, enough to make a thick paste, and add a little of the following: **WITH BOILING WATER.** Add boiling water, and let it boil five minutes to settle. **SERVE PROMPTLY.** Your cold water to the paste and bring it to a boil. Then set aside, add a little cold water, and in five minutes it's ready to serve.

TWO WAYS TO SETTLE COFFEE.

1st. With Eggs. Use part of the white of an egg, mixing it with the ground LION COFFEE before boiling.

2nd. With Cold Water. Boil a quart of water. After boiling add a dash of cold water, and set aside for eight or ten minutes, then serve through a strainer.

Insist on getting a package of genuine LION COFFEE, prepared according to this recipe and you will only use LION COFFEE in future. (Sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.) (Lion-head on every package.) (Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

AN ENTIRE MEDICINE CHEST

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

QUICKLY RELIEVES PAINS AND ACHES

Kills Germs

FOR MAN OR BEAST

Dr. J. C. Sloan, Albany, N. Y.

Dittmann's

SHOES

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

BEAUTY, COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

A HALF CENTURY

of EXPERIENCE in making GOOD SHOES

is combined in the "Dittmann" shoe. Why not buy shoes of Known Reputation backed by the guarantee of the Pioneer Shoe House of St. Louis. Write us for booklet of 50 styles.

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RECEIVED THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Send us the names of dealers in your town who do not sell our goods, and we will send you a collection of pictures in colors of famous towns of the world, on a J. J. Towner Co. established 1854. Write us for more information.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS, PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOX. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FARMERS ON THE FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS

OF WESTERN CANADA

100,000 Farmers receive \$25,000,000 as a result of their Wheat Cropless.

The returns from Oats, Barley and other grains, as well as cattle and horses, add considerably to this.

Secure a Free Homestead at once, or purchase from some reliable dealer while lands are selling at present low prices.

Apply for information to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAWFORD, 15 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. J. S. CRAWFORD, 30 Quincy St., Chicago, Ill. Authorized Canadian Government Agents. Please say where you saw this advertisement.

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